Table 1.—Type of Smoking and Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Lung Cancer Patients and Controls

Male	Kreyberg 1		Kreyberg 2		Control	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Nonsmokers	3	(1.4)	6	(8.1)	88	(21.0)
Current smokers — exsmokers (1-9 yr)						
Cigarette smokers	191	(91.0)	61	(82.4)	199	(47.4)
Pipes and/or cigars only	10	(4.8)	3	(4.1)	64	(15.2)
Exsmokers (10 — yr)						
Cigarettes	6	(2.9)	3	(4.1)	65	(15.5)
Pipes and/or cigars only	0	(0)	1	(1.4)	4	(1.0)
Total Male Patients	210	(100)	74	(100)	420	(100)
No. of cigarettes per day						
1 to 9	7	(3.6)	1	(1.6)	42	(15.9)
10 to 20	57	(28.9)	20	(31.3)	114	(43.2)
21 to 40	74	(37.6)	34	(53.1)	82	(31.1)
41—	59	(29.9)	9	(14.1)	26	(9.8)
Total Cigarette Smokers	197	(100)	64	(100)	264	(100)
Female						
Nonsmokers	5	(16.7)	15	(41.7)	76	(57.6)
Current smokers — exsmokers (1-9 yr)						
Cigarette smokers	24	(80.0)	21	(58.3)	53	(40.2)
Exsmokers (10 — yr)	1	(3.3)	0	(0)	3	(2.3)
Total Female Patients	30	(100)	36	(100)	132	(100)
No. of cigarettes per day						
1 to 9	1	(4.0)	2	(9.5)	19	(33.9)
10 to 20	13	(52.0)	11	(52.4)	24	(42.9)
21 to 40	8	(32.0)	7	(33.3)	10	(17.9)
41—	3	(12.0)	1	(4.8)	3	(5.4)
Total Cigarette Smokers	25	(100)	21	(100)	56	(100)

Table 2.—Histological Type and Sex Ratio of Lung Cancer Patients

	Male		Female		Sex Ratio (Male:Female)
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Kreybird group 1	210	(73.9)	30	(45.5)	7.00:1
Kreyberg group 2	74	(26.1)	36	(54.5)	2.06:1
Totals	284	(100)	66	(100)	4.30:1

group 1 cancer of the lung (squamous and oat cell types) and 74 men and 36 women with Kreyberg group 2 (glandular) cancer of the lung. The control group interviewed at Memorial at the same time was twice the size of the cancer group and matched by sex and age to the male Kreyberg 1 patients and all female cancer patients. The criterion for individuals in the control group was that they should have no known tobacco-related diseases.[1-4]

The risk for any subclass relative to that for nonsmokers was computed in a standard fashion,[5] as follows: Let n_1 and n_2 stand for the number of cases and controls respectively in that subclass and let m_1 and m_2 stand for the number of nonsmoking cases and controls. Then the relative risk

$$\text{for the subclass} = \frac{\frac{n_1}{n_2}}{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}$$

Thus, for those smoking 41 or more filtered cigarettes per day, $n_1=25$, $n_2=7$; from Table 1, $m_1=3$; $m_2=88$; and the relative risk is 104.8.

Results

Sex Ratio and Histology.—When the sex ratio of patients with the different histological types of cancer was examined, the Kreyberg 1 group had a greater predominance of men than the Kreyberg 2 group (Table 2).

Age Distribution.—Male Kreyberg 1 cancer patients were somewhat older than the male Kreyberg 2 patients and both groups of women, though the difference between the male Kreyberg 1 and Kreyberg 2 groups was not significant ($t=1.19$; $0.15>P>0.10$). (Table 3).

Religion.—The male Kreyberg 1 cancer group included a significantly lower percentage of Jews than both Kreyberg 2 cancer ($X^2=3.65$, df=1, $10>P>0.105$) and control groups ($X^2=25.65$, df=1, $0.005>P$) (Table 4). The female Kreyberg 2 cancer group also contained a lower proportion of Jews than the controls, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Smoking.—Among the men in the study there was a significantly greater percentage of smokers in both histological groups than in the controls, and greater in Kreyberg 1 than in Kreyberg 2 (Table 1). (Kreyberg 1 and control: $X^2=41.61$, df=1, $0.005>P$; Kreyberg 2 and control: $X^2=5.93$, df=1, $0.05>P>0.10$; Kreyberg 1 and Kreyberg 2: $X^2=5.93$, df=1, $0.05>P>0.01$). The female Kreyberg 1 group also contained a significantly higher percentage of cigarette smokers than the controls ($X^2=14.77$, df=1, $0.05>P$). The difference in smokers between the female Kreyberg 2 and control group was not statistically significant ($X^2=2.28$, df=1, $0.25>P>0.10$).

Amount and Type of Cigarette Smoked.—Data on amount smoked refers to the number of cigarettes smoked daily during the last five years of smoking. Any patient who had smoked at least one cigarette a day for 20 years or more was defined as a cigarette smoker and was included in this analysis. If a patient smoked for less than 20 years, a daily number of cigarettes smoked was calculated as follows: (daily number of cigarettes) = (the average number of cigarettes per day for past 5 years)

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